

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings or claims in the application.

1. (Previously Presented) An isolated polypeptide that specifically binds to a neoplastic cell or a cell of a pre-cancerous lesion, but does not specifically bind to a normal cell, wherein said isolated polypeptide comprises amino acids 28-32, 51-53, and 90-100 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:29, and wherein said normal cell is not a cell of the glomerular, fascicular zone of the adrenal gland or an epithelial cell of the collection tubes of the kidney.

2. (Previously Presented) The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide further comprises amino acids 11-18, 36-43, and 82-104 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:28.

3-4. (Cancelled)

5. (Previously Presented) The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide is capable of inducing apoptosis of said neoplastic cell or said cell of said pre-cancerous lesion, but does not induce apoptosis of said normal cell.

6. (Previously Presented) The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said neoplastic cell is selected from the group consisting of Barrett's tumors and tumors of the esophagus, stomach, intestine, rectum, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, lungs, bronchi, breast,

cervix, prostate, heart, ovary, and uterus.

7. (Previously Presented) The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said pre-cancerous lesion is selected from the group consisting of dysplasia of the gastric mucosa, interstitial metaplasia of the stomach, inflammation of the gastric mucosa which is associated with the bacteria *Helicobacter pylori*, tubular and tubulovillous adenomas of the stomach, tubular adenoma of the colon, villous adenoma of the colon, dysplasia in ulcerative colitis, Barrett's dysplasia, Barrett's metaplasia of the esophagus, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia I, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia III, squamous epithelial metaplasia, squamous epithelial dysplasia of the bronchus, low grade and high grade prostate intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN), breast ductal carcinoma in situ (D-CIS), and breast lobular carcinoma in situ (L-CIS).

8. (Previously Presented) The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide is a functional fragment of an antibody selected from the group consisting of V<sub>L</sub>, V<sub>H</sub>, F<sub>V</sub>, F<sub>C</sub>, Fab, Fab', and F(ab')<sub>2</sub>.

9. (Previously Presented) The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide specifically binds to a polypeptide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:6.

10. (Previously Presented) An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising nucleic acids 31-54, 106-129, and 244-312 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, and/or 82-96, 151-159, and or 268-300 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:27.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Previously Presented) A vector comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, or SEQ ID NO:27.

14. (Original) An isolated cell comprising the vector of claim 13.

15-57. (Cancelled)

58. (New) An isolated antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a neoplastic cell or a cell of a pre-cancerous lesion, but does not specifically bind to a normal cell, wherein the antibody comprises

a heavy chain comprising CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 regions comprising amino acids 11-18, 36-43, and 82-104 of SEQ ID NO:28 respectively; and

a light chain comprising CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 regions comprising amino acids 28-32, 51-53, and 90-100 of SEQ ID NO:29 respectively, and

wherein said normal cell is not a cell of the glomerular, fascicular zone of the adrenal gland or an epithelial cell of the collection tubes of the kidney.

59. (New) The isolated antibody or antibody fragment of claim 58, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment is capable of inducing apoptosis of said neoplastic cell or said cell of said pre-cancerous lesion, but does not induce apoptosis of said normal cell.

60. (New) The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide is an antibody.